

Navy to open a radar-equipped airport tower for demonstration purposes. By 1950, the first Airport Surveillance Radar systems were deployed in the United States.

Ed Barrow's participation was key to the development of our modern "positive air traffic control system," which requires all aircraft at or above 18,000 feet to be under positive air traffic control in order to ensure that they were provided separation from all other aircraft operating at the same altitudes. As chief of the FAA's Air Traffic Control Procedures Division, he was responsible for all of the procedures and phraseology used by American civilian and military air traffic controllers and ultimately oversaw the complete rewriting of the Air Traffic Control Procedures Manual. He established a set of Military Operations Areas, MOAs, in which military training and tactics would be contained and FAA controllers would then take the fighters to and from these MOAs and the military would then operate within these designated areas. Barrow also established that an FAA controller would be assigned to the NORAD facility to ensure the competency of the NORAD controllers. This all superseded an earlier agreement with the North American Air Defense, NORAD, Command of the U.S. Air Force which allowed NORAD to control fighter/inceptors independently of the FAA air traffic control system, which had become increasingly hazardous to the safety of both civilian and military aircraft.

Later, Ed Barrow was assigned to Kansas City, MO, to the headquarters of the director of the FAA's Central Region, where he was responsible for aviation safety in an 11 State area, including the operational activities of the Air Traffic Division, the Flight Standards Safety Division and the Airways Facilities Division.

As his friend and coworker, Glen Tigner, recently told his daughter, Marilyn: "Your Dad often gave that country boy approach to critical matters, but believe me he was sharp as a tack. He was a real leader among men, instilling in them the attitude that they would follow him anywhere, anytime, anyhow . . . a man one would proudly serve. He will be remembered as the best of the best."

Ed Barrow's service to his country was recognized by the Department of the Air Force, which presented him with a Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service. It reads: "In recognition of his exceptional performance as Airways Operations Specialist, Directorate of Operations, Headquarters USAF, from 15 October 1954 to 15 May 1956. The constant, increasing demands on the United States Air Force and other users of the airspace since the advent of jet operations presented almost insurmountable problems in the air traffic field. Through his superior knowledge, extreme conscientiousness, and outstanding application, Mr. Barrow developed completely new concepts to meet the requirements so that the Air Force now leads in air traffic control, so vital to the emergency war plans."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to share with the House this tribute to the distinguished public service career of Daniel "Ed" Barrow, as he approaches his 90th birthday, and to wish him many happy returns in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO TERRY R. JORDE ON HER ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY BANKERS OF AMERICA

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2006

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the remarkable achievement and leadership of a great North Dakotan, a remarkable business CEO and a wonderful woman—Terry R. Jorde. Today on the occasion of Terry Jorde's election as chairman of the Independent Community Bankers of America, ICBA, we celebrate her service and success. Firsts for Jorde are commonplace: She is the first North Dakotan and the first woman so honored.

Terry Jorde is president and CEO of Country Bank USA, a locally owned community bank in Cando, ND. Her career embodies the spirit of Cando—a town literally named for the "Can Do" spirit of the town's founders.

Terry Jorde started her banking career at age 21 as a teller and bookkeeper, and in 11 years she advanced to election as president and CEO of the bank. Jorde successfully led the bank through the agricultural crisis in the early 1990's, achieving strong growth in profitability and diversifying the bank's geographic and revenue base.

ICBA's election of Terry Jorde as the organization's chairman comes in recognition of her service to ICBA members. Independent Community Bankers of America is dedicated to enhancing services and values of the Nation's community bankers for the benefit of their customers. Locally owned community banks are the bankers for municipalities and school districts. Community bankers generally know personally many small business owners and establish lending relationships with these individuals and their businesses. These small businesses, in turn, provide the majority of new jobs in our economy.

Like other community bankers around the Nation, Terry Jorde provides tremendous leadership in her communities of Cando and Devils Lake, which is critical to economic development and community revitalization. In any given week, she might spend 6 hours in a hospital board meeting, 4 hours in an economic development corporation meeting, and another 4 hours working with other local community bankers to develop a financial incentive package for a potential new business in Cando. She knows that community service is an important and cost-effective way to invest her time. The vitality of Country Bank depends on the economic success and vitality of the local communities of Cando and Devils Lake.

Jorde has taken that service mission to the national and State levels. She has been an important voice for rural America calling for a strategic vision that brings together a broad rural coalition of various private sector entities, government and educational institutions to focus on the many challenges facing our rural communities. She has testified before congressional committees and had the privilege of being the only active banker to sit on the FDIC's Advisory Committee on Banking Policy. Terry is past president of the Independent Community Banks of North Dakota and a past member of the Federal Reserve Board Con-

sumer Advisory Council. She also served on the board of the North Dakota Department of Financial Institutions.

With ICBA, Jorde has served on the Executive Committee as treasurer and as chairman of ICBA's Services Network, the holding company that oversees the trade association's six for-profit subsidiaries. She has also been chairman of ICBA's Securities Corp. and ICBA's Agriculture-Rural America Committee.

Terry Jorde is a business development leader, serving on the board of the Towner County Economic Development Corp., the Towner County Medical Center, the Cando Community Foundation, and the North Dakota Development Fund. She is also currently a member of Fannie Mae's National Advisory Council.

Terry Jorde holds a bachelor's degree in finance from the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana. She and her husband also farm 1,200 acres of potatoes, and they are the parents of three children.

North Dakota is very proud that her outstanding leadership skills and banking expertise are being recognized with this important national association position.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION ACT"

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 2006

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today bipartisan legislation, the Internet Gambling Prohibition Act, along with my colleague Representative RICK BOUCHER of Virginia, to address the ever increasing problem of illegal Internet gambling in our Nation.

The Internet is a revolutionary tool that dramatically affects the way we communicate, conduct business, and access information. As it knows no boundaries, the Internet is accessed by folks in rural and urban areas alike, in large countries as well as small. The Internet is currently expanding by leaps and bounds; however, it has not yet come close to reaching its true potential as a medium for commerce and communication.

One of the main reasons that the Internet has not reached this potential is that many folks view it as a wild frontier, with no safeguards to protect children and very few legal protections to prevent online criminal activity. The ability of the World Wide Web to penetrate every home and community across the globe has both positive and negative implications—while it can be an invaluable source of information and means of communication, it can also override community values and standards, subjecting them to whatever may or may not be found online.

Gambling is an excellent example of this situation. It is currently illegal in the United States unless regulated by the States. With the development of the Internet, however, prohibitions and regulations governing gambling have been turned on their head. No longer do people have to leave the comfort of their homes and make the affirmative decision to travel to a casino; they can access the casino from their living rooms.

Since 1868, the Federal Government has enacted Federal gambling statutes when a